#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OUR

The Society of Municipal Reform Reports on Them.

A COSTLY SYSTEM.

Grievous Waste and Extravagance Attributed to It.

NEW YORK COLLEGE.

Why Its Abolition Should Be Seriously Considered.

TEACHERS' SALARIES REDUCED.

public schools of this city was exciting unusual atmmittee to investigate the system of public education with a view to discovering its faults and abuses and suggesting the necessary measures of reform. The committee went to work at once, and after long and careful preparation presented the following report at the last special meeting of the society. It was accepted and ordered to be printed and will be stributed in pamphiet form to members of the Legislature and others in authority. The report first con plains of the excessive cost of the public schools and ommends a partial reduction of salaries. It also success the investigation of the Normal School, the College of the City of New York and the Nautical

School.

THE REPORT.

Your committee having been asked to investigate the system of public education in the city of New York with a view to the correction of abuses and the reduction of expenses, wish to say, in all frankness at the outset, that they do not assume the rôte of experts, qualified by special training and aptituge to point out technical defects in the quality or methods of education, as such, turnished by our system. They come as private citizens merely, in no nitgardly spirit, but in common sense lasting, to inquire if the moneys raised to maintain the system are to any extent wasted, and still further if the system are to any extent wasted, and still further if the system itself lays upon the taxpayers of New York city an unjust burden, in violation of natural rights and the necessities of a sound public policy. Assuming the present system of free education to be altogether a just one, we may search for abuses here and there amid the details of administration to find, it may te, an aggregate of saving worth the having; or, taking a wider view, we may look to see if any leatures of the system seem open to lair objection, as themselves abuses, calling for well considered and possibly heroic treatment. Let us briefly do both.

The Board of Education, a company of intelligent

on, as themselves abuses, calling for well considered of possibly heroic treatment. Let us briefly do the content of the conte

COST OF THE SCHOOLS.

The amount raised in the city of New York in 1876 or educational purposes was as follows:—tale school tax paid to the State of New 

Paid by city on account of the State.... 907,352 70 Sum apportioned to the Board of Educa-tion by the Board of Estimate and Ap-portionment in New York city...... 3,753,000 00

\$4,660,352 67

For City College, raised by special assess-150,000 00

Total amount raised by the city of New York in 1876 for educational

	Contribution		Apportion.
Countiez.	State Tax.	Local Tax.	State Tax.
Aliegnaby	\$12,595	\$36,074	\$32,398
Broome	14,651	16,453	34, 413
Catturnugus	14,053	48,043	35,304
Chemung	13,951	114,534	28,768
Chenango	18,081	37,164	33,779
Clinton	9,823	31,374	34, 253
Hamilton	913	3,579	3,199
Lowis	7,918	20,375	22 831
Saratoga,		69,015	36,996
Schoharie	8,978	28,702	24,502
New York	1,503,934	*2,964,487	596,631
Sudivan	4,450	22,256	24, 495
Yaces	11,629	19,913	14,362

"In estimating this the Super State apparticument from the			
York State levy.			the new
COST OF TEACHING PE	R SCHOLAR, 1	876.	
Pupils	L Cost.	E	er Head.
Grammar schools 35,236	\$1,349,582	84	\$35 25
Primary departments	and the second		Contract Contract
and schools 62,093	1,015,216	15	16 35
Normal College 1,217			58 02
Training school of Nor-		23	00 H.
	13,045	me.	1990 004
			18 04
Nautical School 100			218 06
Evening High School. 1,050			19 45
Common ev'g schools, 8,218	8 92,821	UD	11 29
BALARIES OF TEACHERS I	N GRAMMAR S	CHO	PLS.
		411	Average
THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH		01	Lach.
67 male principals \$	165.312 51	3	\$2,900
46 temale principals	83,814 40		1,822
41 male vice principals	99,631 85		2,430
	53,274 58		
43 female vice principals			1,239
	174,161 65		1,570
426 lemaie assistants in male	and the same		

#26 icmaic assistants in male departments ... 340,700 34 812
#462 icmaic assistants in femaic departments ... 322,591 53 713
Highest salary, \$5,000; 100west, \$500.
IN PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS.

110 female principals ... \$173,573 35 \$1,578
85 icmaic vice principals ... 92,909 77 1,092
1,229 icmaic assistants ... 710,633 65 578
Highest salary, \$1,800; 100west, \$500.
There are 213 principals in 115 school
buildings, salaries ... \$422,700 26
There are 169 vice principals in 115
school buildings, salaries ... 245,866 20 713

Total..... \$671,566 46

comprising each three departments we find three principals and three vice principals in one building, with salaries aggregating from \$10,000 to \$11,000, which looks like extravagance. That some change commends itself to the judgment of the Board is inferred from their resolve to appoint no new vice principals. That some margin exists for a reduction in salaries, at least in the case of new appointees, would be inferred also from the following official statement on page 24 of the report for 1576:—
"The number of applicants for positions as teachers, due to a measure to the depressed financial condition of affairs, indicates that a true policy would be to advance in all respects the condition of appointment."
The native admission next succeeding—"the average rate of compensation is larger nere than in any other city"—does not necessarily involve the conclusion that excessive pay is given to all teachers in every grade allike. We are advised from reliable sources that the average salary of lemsis teachers in grammar schools (\$000 to \$550) is not too high, but that the se called apprentice teacher is not fairly worth for the first year or two over \$100 per annum, and that in the case of male toachers (averaging, where two or more are employed, \$1.652, and where one only, \$1,855) the pay is somewhat excessive.

We quote from the report for 1816, page 25:—"The primary school teachers have a lower rate of pay than our grammar school teachers—and the primary schools have been used as training places for the better paid positions in the grammar schools. Instruction and discipline are no more difficult in the grammar schools than in the primary. The majority of pupits receive all the education they have in the primary and nover enter the grammar schools. This majority deserves the first consideration. We ask, Do these pupils, over 70-100 of the entire number, receive the first consideration? Lot us see. The number of pupits to each assistant teacher si—hi grammar schools, and and lemaie, 36; primary department of grammar

in the affections of intelligent people, ready as ever to respond to all reasonable levies for its support, or that in this crisis in our municipal affars, any reform so called which should serve to crippie the common school system proper, would be deemed dear economy indeed. They look, not only for its continuance, but for its extension to meet the demands of increasing population. But while consenting to be taxed to furnish each untaught chrid in this city a good common school aducation, large numbers are beginning to wake up and ask for a clear understanding as to what are the proper limits of public education and that these may not be crossed. They sak if there may not be some steps to retrace, it there has not been a drilling away from first principles; whether, in some way, we may not lay hold of these again; whether funds raised at such heavy cost cannot be more wisely applied; whether, in lact, it cannot, by inherent right, be clasmed that an elementary English aducation, and that alone, shall be iurnished from taxation. They see that the mass of the young, for whem they are willing to be spent, ask for no more, and they are beginning to believe that if a breader and higher education is wanted it should be had at private expense. It is their understanding that, as free institutions could not long ondure save on the foundation of an enlightened people, the common school was established to oppose elementary education to ignorance in order that it might sont lorth each child into the world well grounded in the elements of an English soucation, fitted through discipline and habits of industry for at least self-sustaining service in his waix in fire, and for sale membership in society and the State.

Their notion of the sort of training requisite for this end and of the false tendency of the present system flows partial expression in the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Board of Education, January 12, 1878;—

Whereas numerous suddes having been from time to time added to the co

ters.
Resolved, that the Committee on Course of Study and School Books be requested to examine into the matter at the earliest moment, and rearrange and reduce the subjects in the course of study, so as to canadic the pupils to devote their time with greater energy to the attainment of a knowledge of the elementary branches of an English

devote their time with greater energy to the attainment of a knowledge of the elementary branches of an English education.

Taxpayers remark that little by little we have built upon this original system of common schools, until now free education signifies not merely instruction in the elements of knowledge, but in the several branches of advanced classical and scientific study, in Fronch, German, Spanish hierature, in Astronomy, Belles Letters, Philosophy, &c., &c. They see large sums drawn from the pockets of taxpayers to support a normal college, with the ostensiole purpose of providing teachers for the lower schools, a majority of whose pupils, however, never render the service for which they are educated; a free academy expanded into a full blown college, employing at large salaries a corps of distinguished projessors, and vieing in its curriculum with Yale, Harvard and other purely hierary institutions. Here we have reached the present chinax of our system of public instruction. To the departure from a system good enough for our lathers fifty years ago, to the sentimental theory of progressive mental development which would "educate up," as the common phrase goes, until, so to speak, the foundations of society being hided up, and spread out at the top, there shall at length he presented the "clevated" and sublime spectacie of one ali-pervading top—a dejarture and theory but dreamed in sober, old-fashioned days—may we look as mainly promining the murmars of discontent with our school budget so rite of late.

New York peres schools.

In 1805 De Witt Cinnon and a number of leading

our school budget so rite of late.

NEW YORK PEER SCHOOLS.

In 1805 De Witt Cinton and a number of leading citizens petitioned the Legislature for a charter for a free school and were incorporated under the name of "The Society for Establishing a Free School in the city of New York, for the equation of such poor cultiden as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society. This society, formed in 1805, was the germ from which our public instruction has grown. The rate of increase in cost of the free school system since its establishment in the year 1805, as set forth in the following table, will be of interes:—Began in 1806; 1815, \$3,700; 1830, about \$37,000; 1860, \$361,000; 1875, \$3,650,000.

ADOUT \$37,000; 1860, \$361,000; 1875, \$3,650,000.

A CHANGE OF STREEM.

To modify our present system of common schools so as to obtain for the amount expensed, whatever it may be, the greatest possible public good, may well enlist the carnest devotion of the friends of education. In outline it would seem that we should have public schools for boys and for grifs to include the classes now allotted to the primary departments and

method adopted simply because we are accustomed to it.

It is not in a spirit of hostility to the College of the City of New York that the committee drgs inquiry into its system of management or the character and scope of its operations, and the committee believe it unjust and impolitic to advocate the abolition or substantai modification of the college as a separate measure of retorm. Both this institution and the Normal College have outgrown the original idea underlying their loundation, and it is not sliegether clear that the development has been neatibly or in the direction of the greatest good to the community. On a careful study of the situation the general suggestion of adapting our system to that given in the above outline will be found least open to objection. The Governor of the State or New York in the annual message of January 1, 1878, refers to the cormous sum of money raised by taxation for school purposes, and uses the following emphatic language:—

In my judgment a very great wroug has already grown.

The Governor of the State of New York in the annual message of January 1, 1874, refers to the surrous aut of money raised by taxation for school purposes, and uses the following emphatic language:—

In my judgment a very great wrong has already grown up in connection with our otherwise axcellent system. It ites in the principle of applying large amounts of the moneys raised by taxation to the support of high schools and instruction in all the sciences and higher transhes of study for raising mensy by general taxation for such purposes. When the State has given to all the children a good common, school education it should leave them to their own resources and to follow such callings in life as their capacities fit them for. To go beyond this is to injure rather than benefit them.

Much discussion following these plain spoken words has served to bring forth evidence of a strong public sentiment approving these views, and to show a belief that less of the higher education will not serve to keep down men of genius, who, as ever in this country, will be sure to rise through their own inherent energy and strength.

THE OPECTS OF RECCATION.

According to reports in the acwapapers the gchool authorities are divided in opinion on the subject at issue. One thinks the object of all education, so fair as taxation is concerned, is to give boys and girls just so much learning as will make them useful members of society and relieve the police department and the poor bouse department of their charges, and that beyond that it languaginst our principles of government to go. Another has enlarged views as to appropriating private juda for public of (in his case we may say for) private purposes. He has the right, not the privilege, to demand for his child wastever education, in a general way, he may require to fit him for any position that is open to min in this country. Another, containing for nigher discation, seems to intimate that purpor morals are to be looked for as the result of each higher figure to a subject of the propose

morality.

From a report of the Chizens' Association of New York, dated Peoruary 14, 1869, we extract the following suggestions bearing upon the system of public instruction in this city. The chairman of that committee, we would able, was Mr, William Wood, now President of the Board of Education:—

President of the Board of Education:—

'The only ground upon which the State is justified i carrying on public schools is that yithout the education in the citizens her own salety is imperited." The limit in posed by the nature of the case upon the instruction afforded by the State is fixed at that point where successful elements of instruction are given to the your as will canable him to it humself for the discharge of the ductes of a citizen. When the State aims to carry instruction into what is called "the higher branches" she depart from her duty and engages in the business of teaching as such, taking into her own mands what rightuil belongs to private enterprise. The cow and danger is

the title page of a large number of these text books the words. For the use of academies, high schools and colleges."

There are studies which are not appropriate for elementary free schools, but the more appropriate for academies and colleges. There is no propriety in giving boys and girls in these achools, whose greatest need is to be well grounded in spelling and grammar, an ornamental duration in English literature; and, probably, this effort to secure what is ornamental merely is made at the sacrifice of more useful accomposisments.

It is at the age of liteen that the State should have done with the instruction of the children of its spissers. Such is the facility with which knowledge is now imparted, and such the growing capacity of successive generations of children in acquiring it, that all the essential outlines of knowledge needed for a busy life can be communicated to children who are under that age.

such the growing capacity of successive generations of chidren in acquiring it, that all the essential such lines of knowledge needed for a busy life can be communicated to children who are under that age.

With those who are older the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to the particular trade, business or profession which the child is to follow should commence. This
is either in the counting room and store, the workshop or
the colleges where special occupations or professions are
taught. \* The New York follogs will, if allowed to
exist, become finally the school of certain professions, in
imitation of other colleges.

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Inquiry into the condition of our system of public
education involves too grave and important responsibilities to be approached without the power and the
lessure consistent with an official and complete examination. There are essential weaknesses in
the system which are disclosed in part,
but in part only, on a cursory study of
the question. Having in view the aims and the possibilities of a well regulated common school system, the
committee urge the presentation of a memorial to the
Legislaure for a commission charged with the duly
of close inquiry into our State and city
schools in all their departments. The expenditure of
a lew thousand dollars on such an investigation, the
Commissioners being armed with official powers,
would undoubtedly lead to a better comprehension of
the requirements of the system.

New York city expense \$5,700,000 on the education
of less than \$15,000 attendants upon the schools. It
is not unreasonable to assume that the aggregate of
expenditure under a revised system would be contributed cheerfully were the taxpayors assured that there
was no waste or extravegance.

GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Chairman.

M. S. ISAACS,
EDWARD VAN Volkenburget.

\$2,750; 501 and upward, \$5,00e. Vice principals is senools having an average attendance on the preceding year of agrammar grade of 250 and upward, \$2,000; maie assistants, where but one employed, \$1,600; where two are employed, \$1,700 to \$1,500 and \$1,300; where two are employed, \$1,500, \$1,500 and \$1,300; where four are employed, \$2,000, \$1,500 and \$1,200 where five are employed, \$2,000, \$1,500 and \$1,200 where five are employed, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,500, \$1,200 and \$1,000. To female assistants an average salary not exceeding \$500 will be paid.

The annual salaries paid to teachers in temale grammar schools baving and average satendance on the preceding year of 100 or less, \$1,200; 101 to 150, \$1,500; 515 to 300, \$1,500; 500, \$1,500; 501 and upward, \$1,700; to vice principals in schools having an average attendance for the preceding year of a grammar grade of 250 and upward, \$1,200; to assistants, an average salary not exceeding \$725.

The annual salaries paid to teachers in primary departments and schools shall be as follows:—To principals in schools having an average extendance for the preceding year of 200 or less, \$1,000; 201 to 400, \$1,100; 401 to 600, \$1,300; 500 and upward, \$1,700; to vice principals, in schools having an average attendance for the preceding year of 300 to 500, \$200; 501 to 1,000, \$1,000; 1,000; 1,000 and upward, \$1,200; to assistants, an average salary not exceeding \$000.

No salary of an assistant teacher shall exceed that of a vice principal of the same school.

Principals of fourteen years' standing of primary and grammar schools shall be paid not less than the following anunal salaries:—For principals of emale department, \$2,000; for principals of iomale departments, \$1,000; and the subject of the schools of this following annunal salaries:—For principals of emale departments, \$1,000; on principals of iomale departments, \$1,000; on principals of iomal

nusic be given. No principal or vice principal of a school shall be appointed to such position.

Resolved, That a concition of five per cent be made from the annual salaries now paid to the Fresheat, protections and instructors of the Normat College in each Case ware said salary exceeds at 1,005. It was further resolved that the janitors salaries be reduced twenty per cent.

At the conclusion of the reading of this report President Wood vacated the chair and took the floor that he might cuter into the discussion. Commissioner Haistead took the chair. The question was variously discussed.

Commissioner Waison did not think that the male principals should receive \$2,500 and the female principals should receive \$2,500 and the female principals ship. The thought that the ladies earned quite as much at the men.

Commissioner Waiker suggested in his remarks that the salaries of 1,225 primary teachers were not reduced at all.

President Wood spoke warmly against the reduction of the salaries of the Normal College president and professors on the ground of their great labors.

Commissioner Waison offered an amendment to reduce these salaries ten per cent, which was lost. The report was finally adopted by the Committee of the Whole. Each item was voted for by all the commissioners present except Commissioner Waison.

It was resolved to hold an extra meeting on Monday afternoon to further discuss this report.

The tollowing is the scale of reduction:

Sobstitute teachers.

\$5,000

Principals' salaries.

\$6,620

The following is the scale of reduction:
Substitute teachers.
Principla's saisries.
Male assistant teachers.
Female assistants in large grammar schools.
Female assistants in small grammar schools.
Principals of colored schools.
Junior teachers.
Normal College.
Special teachers.
Janitors' wages.

SOCIETY ON THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

At the meeting of the New York Medico-Legal So iety, held last evening, at their rooms, in West Inirty-first street, Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan, as chairman, submitted the report of the special committee on the sanitary condition of the public schools of this city. This report is to be transmitted to the Medical Society of the State of New York.

The following is the report:-

The following is the report:—

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee under a resolution of the New York Medico-Legal Society to report to the State society in relation to inquiries as to the sannary condition of the public schools of the city of New York, bug leave to answer the question submitted to them as follows:—

Q. Is any system of veutilation followed in your public schools? A. No. Ventilation is mainly by the windows during recess.

Q. What method of heating is employed and what kind of fuel is used? A. The rooms are heated by steam radiation supplied from boilers in the basement,

Q. Are frequent observations of temperature made, and what is the usual range? A. Three times a day. In answer to this question a principal of the primary department, in one of the largest grammar schools, opened last year for the reception of pupils, ways some rooms will not average sixty degrees; others will average eighty degrees.

Q. Is the seating canacity in the lower grades sufficient; and what air space is provided for the light? A. Limited; prescribed by the Board of Education. An abaract from the report of the special committee on School Hygiene is here given to litustrate this point:—

An abstract from the report of the special committee on School Hygiene is here given to illustrate this point:

At the entset of our inquiries our attention has been arrested by a report of the Committee on Bylaws, &c., of the issurated by a report of the Committee on Bylaws, &c., of the issurated by a report of the Committee on Bylaws, &c., of the issurated by a report of the Committee on Bylaws, &c., of the issurated by a report of the Committee on Bylaws, &c., of the issurated by a report of the Committee of the State of the Committee of the

should be provided hourty, when proportion for five hours interest cherefully were the taxpayers assured that there was no waste or extravegance.

GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Chairman.

M. S. INAACS,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPT THE REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE REDUCING TEACHERS'
FALARIES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon there was a large audience of teachers, mostly indies, who instend with the greatest interest to the report of the Committee on Salaries and Economies and the debate which followed. The Chy Superimendent's report stated that during January examinations were head in the schools of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on leacaers. The Stipfrintendent of Trumper of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Salaries and Economy.

Salaries and Economy.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Salaries and Economy.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Salaries and Economy.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Salaries and Economy.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Salaries and Economy.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Salaries and Economy.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Salaries of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

The report of

five years with their departments, and it is boped that the information derived from this source will aid the committee in arriving at the conclusions desired.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND THE PUB-

LIC SCHOOLS. A story having been put in circulation to the effect that Columbia College had offered to receive and graduate as many Students as might be sent to that institution, properly quanties, from the public schools at a total cost of \$100 for each student, a HERALE

at a total cost of \$100 for each student, a Herald reporter was instructed to investigate the correctness of the statement, masmuch as if well founded it seemed to offer some slight reason for the abolition of the New York College on the score of economy.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, a member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, was seen at his regidence. He said that no proposal had ever been made to take any students at reduced rates in either the Academic School or the School of Mines. The fees in the former department amount to \$100 per year and cover only the expense of tuttion, as do also

Academic School or the School of Mines. The fees in the former department amount to \$100 per year and cover only the expense of tuttion, as de also those of the School of Mines, which amount to \$200 per year.

Mr. Kuggles said that the School of Mines nas ample accommodation for a largely increased number of students, but not for 300 more. The academic department is already pinched for room and could not take any considerable number more. The present force of instructors would be insufficient. If the number of students should be largely increased; but the engagement of new tutors would easily overcome this difficulty. He further said that the trustees of Columbia College had taken no official cagnizance of the movement to about he new York College, and, in his opinion, would not do so. They, as far as he knows, smiertain lestings of esteem and respect for the last named institution and for its officers. They think it a valuable establishment, and that it meets a want of the community. He tinks they will do nothing that could be understood as teading to injure the New York College, as they have no inclination to profit by the downfall of any educational institution or injure the cause of general learning in any way.

Professor Drisier, the sentor member of the faculty, was also seen by the reporter. He estimated the costs of books and other requisites for the academic course at about \$80 for the course. He had not neard of any proposal to cheapen the tees for any class of students. A lew students receive, he said, free instruction each year on proving that they have not the means of paying for it.

#### LORD-HICKS.

THE MOTION TO QUASH THE WRIT APPOINTING A COMMISSION IN LUNACY-ISSUES IN THE CASE AND HOW THEY AFFECT MB. LORD.

Public curiosity is likely to be treated to another surprise, or at least disappointment, in the Lord-Ricks case when the motion to quash the writ in the lunacy proceedings, as granted by Judge Van Brunt, has been called for final arbitration before Judge Donohue today. The argument in the case, it has been decided, will be postponed by mutual consent of counsel for a few days at least, or probably a week. The opposing counsel compared notes yesterday and hally concluded that they required further time on both sides to prepare their respective arguments. It was, therefore, agreed that they assume a state of conditional neutrality until auch time as they have mirstalled and disciplined their facts and figures when legal hostilities will be again resumed, but no general clash of forensic arms will take place until

general clash of forensic arms will take place until the constitutionality of Judge Van Brunt's action in appointing the commission in linacy has been definitely actermined. As a matter of course both sides will maintain their position with spirit.

Judge Fullerton, it has been ascertained, will appear in Supreme Court, Chambors, to-day, on behalf of Mr. Lord's children, and move in the usual way that the Court grant a postponement to some definite date, as coupsel on both sides had mutually agreed that they were not yet prepared to commence proceedings. Mr. Sores, of the firm of Porter, Lowrey, Soren & Stone, the legal gentlemen who have charge of Mr. Lord's interests, will join in the request for an extension of time to prepare their side of the case, and it is expected the Court will consont. That is about all, in a legal sense, which will transpire in court to-day in connection with this celebated case.

That is about all, in a legal sense, which will transpire in court to-day in connection with this celebrated case.

\*\*\*ERW APPIDAVITR EXPECTED.\*\*

It has been stated on good authority that the reason the postponement is sought for is due to the lact that Mr. Lord's counsel have recently prepared an elaborate set of affidavits and family documents which are expected to shed new light on the domestic skeleton in the Lord close. This has been considered by counsel for the petitioners as new evidence, and they is turn will bring out their heavy guns and open for all along the line simultabeously. It is for this purpose, as alleged, they desire time to develop the full nature of their evidence and thereby make their side of the case complete in all its parts.

At the Lord-Hicks residence yesterday nothing of interest transpired beyond Mr. and Mrs. Lord taking insir usual alternoon carrings Figs. Intimate friends of Mr. Lord, who have seen that gentleman recently, proclaim that he looks twenty years younger since his marriage. Mr. Lord will not, as expected, appear in court to-day, nor during the subsequent proceedings when the motion to quash the writ is being argued. Should the nation of Jurge Van Brunt be sustained Mr. Lord will not all Jurge Van Brunt be sustained Mr. Lord will not all younger since his marriage. Mr. Lord will not be even to his being argued. Should the nation of Jurge Van Brunt be sustained Mr. Lord will not of uses the sheriff's jury and show cause why he should be considered of sound mind and capable of transacting and taking charge of the usiness of his own estate. He has a double incounce as a sane man, for he the even to his being adjudged mentally deranged, or debilitated by old age or sickness, his marriage with Mrs. Micka would be as a consequence legally annulied, and he himself become a passive instrument in the hands of gaardians appointed by the Court to manage and administer his estate. Ail "contracts," marriage or otherwise, have no binding force on one who is adjudged as lunatic, no binding force on one who is adjudged a lunatic, or of unsound mind, or of being physically or mentally incapable, from whatever cause, of taking charge of his material interests.

### SUSAN DICKLE'S SANITY.

As already stated in the HERALD, the matter of the distribution of the estate of the late Patrick Dickie is now pending before the Surrogate. There is also pending a side issue in the same matter before a commissioner, involving the sanity of Miss Susan Dickie, one of the heirs. The estate amounts in all to abou \$900,000, of which Miss Dickie is to receive one-sixth. She has been over six years in the Bloomingdale Asylum, notwithstanding some of her friends assert that she is sane, and to determine this question is the purpose of the appointment of the present commis-

The only witness examined yesterday was Dr. William A. Hammond, He was decidedly in favor of the theory of Miss Dickie's sanity. When he visited her, he said, be found her diminutive in body and expected to find her diminutive in mind, but on the latter point he was disappointed. After conversing with her for about an hour on various subjects he became convinced that though not of remarkably strong mind, she was not of unsound mind. He asked her if she did not herself took that her mind was weak, to which she made reply that she thought it would somewhat affect the min of any one to have been confined six and a half years among insane persons. With six and a half years among insane persons. With this the Dottor agreed, "Can she distinguish between right and wrong?" inquired coucset. Toe answer was that she clearly

could, was a remarkably conscientious woman and undoubtedly responsible for her acts. "Is she a fit subject to be confined in a lunatic asy-

"No; ob, no," was the response of the witness.
After some inrher testimony on cross-examination, which sid not vary the substance of that given on the direct, the commission adjourned.

THE ARION BALL. Preparations are making for the masked ball of the

Arion Society, which takes place at Gilmore's Garden Arion Society, which takes place at Gimore's Garden-on February 21. The principal feature will be a mon-ster procession representing the follow of the day by over one thousand persons clothed in grotesque cos-tumes. Dr. Leopoid Daurosch and his full orchestra-of over one hundred and fifty performers will supply the music. The said of tickets thus far has been large, and it is expected that over fifteen thousand persons will be present.

### THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL:

Prince Carnival will proclaim his merry reign for a rief speil to-night at the Liederkranz bail, in the Academy of Music. The coming potentate has betorenand boldly announced that in his presence there will be festivities as usual, but has not been pleased to indicate their precise nature. Beside the Prince lier Royal Highness the "Princess Carnival" is to take ner stand, and "Lustre" and "Light, have signified their intention to brighten the occasion by their presence. After one o'clock no one will be admitted to the building, at which hour masks are to be re-

## STILL A MYSTERY.

In the case of James A. Christie, who died a few weeks ago in Newark under circumstances that puzzled the medical experia, the inquest was resumed yesterday alternoon and concluded. The jury rendered the following verdict:—"We find that James A. Christic came to his death at the city of Newark on the 23sd day of January, 1878, and after the testimony given by physicians and a chemical analysis we find that the positive cause which led to the death of the said James A. Christic is to this jury unknown."

### "HUMAN WARIOUS."

MELEVEN POOR JACKS.

CAPTAIN CROWELL, THEIR ALLEGED ASSAIL ANT, ARBESTED BY A DEPUTY SHERIFY-THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT-A WORD ABOUT "BOARDING HOUSE BUNNERS." Captain Crowell, of the British ship J. S. Wright,

against whom serious charges were recently pre-ferred by his sailors, was found at the office of Messra. Boyd & Hincken-yesterday, where a deputy sheriff served him with an order of arrest on a war-rant issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court. The deputy, however, permitted him to go on parels till three o'clock this afternoon on the payment of \$11 75, which the deputy claimed as his loss for making the arrest, and which Captain Crowell pai or not. This order of arrest, which based on a civil suit instituted on obtained from one of the State courts, rath prised the Captain, who was not aware that crime prised the Captain, who was not aware that crimes like those he was charged with, even it true, came under the jurisdiction of State courts, he having always been of opinion that proceedings like these should be instituted in the United States courts. Nevertheless, he submitted to the process, paid the fee demanded by the deputy sheriff, but did not ascertain when a hearing would be had. In the meantime, on the strength of an article published in yesterday's HERALD, the British Consul at this port cited him to appear belove him this morning, where, under eath, the Captain latends to give in substance the sa me particulars of the voyage of the J. S. Wright which he communicated to the Herath reporter, was found him at the offices of the shipping merchants

bove mentioned.
Following is toe statement of Captain Crowell:----Following is the statement of Captain Crownia, "Shipped unseement in Liverpool on or about December 14 and arrived at Arguer's Stores, Brooking, on Junary 20. Most of these men thus shipped were dreeks and Liainans, who could not understand our commands. Nevertholess, we got along with them protty well. They contracted to go with me and my vessel during sleven months, and if nocessary to South America. When we arrived in New York they had been with me about two mooths. Eleven of them deserted within two hours after the ship arrived. It is the duty of every seaman to tell the captain whenever there is anything wrong about his food, and those men never made the least complaint to me. But there is nere in the harbor of New York a set of men who board wavy British and contends ship and mudge the more of them represented the men to swear anything against the captain. They are men hanging around the saitors' boarding houses, and some of them profess to be lawyers. We call them 'crimps' and 'bidforz'.

"But, Soo Bood on The Vessel.

"But, Soo Bood on The Vessel.

"But, Soo Bood on the York as each of the deck was stained with blood."

"It is table." Toplied the Captain. "The idea even is ride the deck was stained with blood.

"It is a sheef the captain. "The idea even is ride the deck was stained with blood on they fact. Or course, they had not received any wanges because the year and the transfer the least drup of blood on they fac. Or course, they had not received any wanges because the year that it has can entire the most had been with me eighteen months'—ever since the J. S. Wright was intended to the ship without permission."

"It is tasted in these charges, Captain, that you are half owner of the J. S. Wright and one transfer the part of the west. If you can be a supplied to the west. If you can be a supplied to the west. If you can be a supplied to the west. If you can be a supplied to the year of the west. If you can be a supplied to the part of the p

mercuant vessess from Norway, France, Spain and other countries. If seamon desorted from such vessels they could at once go to their respective consuls, and on their order the police of New York would arrest them. Not so with British and even American vessels. There concular authority was of no avail.

### BROOKLYN'S EXCISE DEFICIENCY.

Joseph Leggett, the absconding clerk of the Brooklyn Board of Excise, is still at large, all efforts made by the police to ascertain his whereabouts having proved futile. Cashier Wade, of the License Bureau, has made a thorough examination of the books and has prepared a report showing the result of his labors, which will be transmitted to the Board of Aldermes at their meeting on Monday next. The deliciency amounts to several thousand dollars, but the figured could not be ascertained.

### JERSEY LIQUOR LAW.

A meeting of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association was held yesterday afternoon as the Avenue House, Five Corners, Jersey City Heights, Mr. Lembeck, president of the association, in the chair, Mr. William D. Daly, counsel of the association, was present. The president announced that, owing to the liquor dealers by a combination of the temperance societies, some decisive action should be taken as a counter movement. A long debate followed, and it was finally resolved to instruct the Judiciary Committee to "pledge the last dollar" to defeat any further legislation against the liquor interest,

feat any jurther legislation against the liquor interest. Members then paid in as arrears the sum of \$500, making a total of nearly \$4,000. The resolution calling on the counsel to prepare a bill of indictment for conspiracy against Oliver Cotter, John W. Burnett and Eleazur Hull passed unanimously.

The Bayonne iquor dealers have commenced in carnest the war against thoropponents. A find is being raised for the purpose of procuring evidence against those persons who were instrumental in procuring evidence against liquor dealers by means of suborned perjurers. Ex-Senator Winfield states that he has information in his possession which will-probably consign some of the Bayonne city officials to the State Prison. As counsel for the liquor dealers he is determined to sitt the case of Scanlou, the informer, to the bottom, and if the latter should turn State's evidence against those who suborned and incited him Mr. Winfield will sek for a nelle prosequi on the charge of porjury against Scanlan.

# WHISKEY OR CHEMICALS?

The trial of the suit brought in the United States Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Bouedict and a jury, for the forfeiture of the bonds furnished by John Halliday, proprietor of an aileged illigit whiskey dist liery, which was seized in February [a-t, in Williamsburg, was continued yesterday. The defendant testified in his own behalf to the effect that no was a chemist and was engaged in the manufacture of abaliae dyes and did not distill spirits. The case will be continued to-day.

### THE LAST DRINK.

Christian Jordon, a German, of Ninth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, came home on Tuesday in an intexicated condition and was upbraided by his wile

### CESARI AND CETARI

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the death of Francisco Cesari, an Italian ragpicker, of No. 54 Mulberry street, who was killed on the 24th ultime by another Italian called Francisco Cetari. Cesari was struck on the head with a club while in his room, and The remains of two more skeletons—two skulls, leg, arm and inigh bones—were found by workmen yeaterday afternoon while digging at the foot of East Seventy-fourth street. The two previously found were mearthed on the 30th of January. It is flight upposed that the ground is the site of an old complexy.